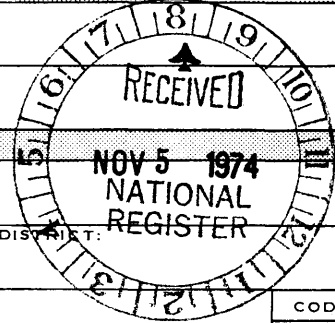


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	South Dakota
COUNTY:	Lawrence
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

DEC 31 1974



1. NAME			
COMMON: Lead Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Includes almost entire city			
CITY OR TOWN: Lead		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: No. 2	
STATE South Dakota	CODE 046	COUNTY: Lawrence	CODE 081

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Several			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Lead	STATE: South Dakota	CODE 046	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: City Assessor			
STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall - West Main Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Lead	STATE: South Dakota	CODE 046	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: South Dakota Historic Sites Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY: February, 1974 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Historical Preservation Denter			
STREET AND NUMBER: USD Alumni House			
CITY OR TOWN: Vermillion	STATE: South Dakota	CODE 046	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DEC 31 1974

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lead is nestled in the Northern Black Hills along Goldrun Gulch. Surrounded by mountains and forests, this mile high city is set in picturesque location. The district itself lacks any flat surface; therefore, the roads are extremely steep and many homes are situated along the mountain sides. These structures adapt to the terrain and often present one story in the front with two or three at the rear because of the slope of the ground. From the porches of many homes, residents may look down upon the roofs of their neighbors. Many of these houses are built in the middle of blocks or without any streets in front and only wooden steps extending to the doorsteps.

Few of Lead's homes are elaborate. The vast majority are simple styles, predominately hip cottage, nondescript gables, and simple Greek Revivals. The similarity of styles, especially the hip cottage, gives the town an important architectural continuity.

In the eastern part of the city is the Homestake Gold Mine. Its buildings dominate the landscape. This industrial scene of flat topped and gabled metal grey buildings and tall hoist houses seems foreign to the lavish natural scenery. The shafts extend over a mile deep into the earth's surface and are divided into levels consisting of miles of drifts, crosscuts and stopes for the purpose of taking out gold-bearing ore. This complex of buildings symbolizes the reason for the existence of Lead.

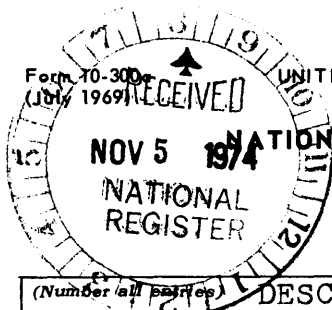
Another mining site is the open cut, situated at about the center of town. It is the original mineral claim of 1876. At one time a solid mountain, it has been excavated so that today it measures 1,300 feet wide, 4,300 feet long and 500 feet deep. At one time, the downtown and residential area occupied this location but failure to backfill underground digging resulted in the sinking land, crumbling foundations, and broken pipes. Therefore, the city had to destroy many buildings and relocate to the West.

The terrain, streets, mountainside, Homestake and open cut create a distinct city for South Dakota and unique visual impact upon the visitor.

A few of the buildings are described in detail:

109 Paul--The Alexander Stewart Home was built around 1900 and is Queen Anne in style. The asymmetrical home has horizontal and shingle siding, cutstone foundation and wooden shingles for roof covering. An irregular hip and gable roof with a front triangular dormer with a sunburst design at gables end are important elements of this house. A large porch on the front and north side uses a great amount of bead ornamentation and has spingle supports. The right side of the porch has a

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Dakota	
COUNTY Lawrence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 31 1974

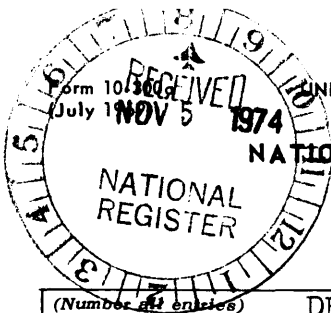
(Number all entries) DESCRIPTION--Page 2

bay area with a conical roof. The main windows are flat with lintel surrounds. The house has two small balconies on the front and right sides with bead design. It is a good example of a late Queen Anne style.

309 West Main--The Homestake Theater was built in 1912 as part of a recreation plan by the company for the miners. Many plays, vaudevillian acts and operas were staged here but today it is a motion picture house. However, there are plans by the city to return it to its original purpose. The building is set back from the street and adjoins the Homestake Club to the left. The main facing material is brown brick with masonry ornamentation. All of the latter is found in the front with four pilasters and entablature on the first floor and window surround, consoles and cresting on the second. The pilasters are of the doric order and separate the three main double doors. Directly above the entrance are large rectangular windows. The entablature is decorated with dentils and circular ornamentation. The second floor has three glass block windows with smaller clear ones in the middle and are supported by consoles. There are also four large decorated brackets which have torch lights on top. The cresting has the masks of tragedy and comedy along with swag ornamentation. The interior has changed little since the building's erection and is of the rococo style of decoration with mural, porcelain statues, decorated hanging lamps and a great deal of colored inlays. Box seats flank the wings of the stage and the dressing rooms and prop rooms still exist. This structure houses the finest opera house in South Dakota.

11 Glendale Drive--George Washington Glover Home. This home was built in 1899 as a Christmas present to George Washington Glover from his mother Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church. The Homestake Mining Company bought it in 1947 for use as a private residence for Homestake lawyers. The structure is a combination of Queen Anne and Neo-Classical styles. It is asymmetrical in plan with a red brick facing. The roof is an irregular hip roof with three gabled dormers and five single stack chimneys. An impressive feature of the home is a large classic porch with unfluted Doric columns and a predamental entry. To the right of the main door is an elliptical window at center. Other windows are termination with one rectangular window at center, and still others are flat, rectangular shaped with solid masonry lintels and lugsills.

215 West Main--Homestake General Offices. This building was constructed in 1912 as the city hall but since 1939, it has served as the Homestake Mining Company's general offices. It is an asymmetrical Renaissance Revival style. The front facade shows the building to be a two story buffed brick structure.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

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(Number of entries)

DESCRIPTION--Page 3

The surrounds are all of cutstone with rounded arches on the first floor and flat surrounds on the second floor and lugsills throughout. From the impost of the second floor encasements is the stringcourse. The windows are tall and slender, some are grouped in two's with mullions and muntins. Directly above the first story windows is a flush light which has been painted over. The portico is of the classic tradition with four doric unfluted cloumns resting on a square base. These support a decorated pediment with a layered masonry roof. Another feature of the building is a two story front bay window that is offest to the right. Throughout the structure polasters are used every two sets of windcws. The cornice is of a dark stamp metal variety with dentil decoration.

1204 Washington and 335 Fox. These two houses are both hip cottages but with two basic differences, in appearance and condition. The home at 1204 Washington was built in 1880 and is in excellent condition. It has a background of ponderosa pines which gives it a picturesque setting. The home has had new siding and shingles with a two sided gingerbread porch and also a glass enclosed porch.

The cottage at 335 Fox was built in 1895 and is deteriorating. In its background comes the Homestake mine. The paint of horizontal siding is peeling and the roof is covered with tar paper. It has only one front porch with spindle posts and two-by-fours as hand railings. Both of these cottages are occupied and the contrast shows the variety of cottages and the differences in appearance.

625 West Main--Christ Church. This 1896 Gothic Revival church is constructed of a redish colored brick. Because of the slope of the hill, the front shows only a two story structure while from the rear it is four stories. This additional two stories are made of concrete. Christ Church has a cuciform floor plan with an apse. A rectangular tower with belfry is the main entrance. The roof is cross gable with asphalt roofing and has four crosses of two types--Latin and Celtic. The main windows are all Gothic with lancet surrounds. Stained glass is used throughout with only the apse depicting Biblical characters while the rest are merely design. Two bands of cutstone stringcourse are featured along with cutstone bands near the gable's end.

105 Paul--The James Cotton Home is one of the most ornate private residences in Lead. This 1901 Neoclassical is constructed of a red brick with a low pitched hip roof. A wrought iron fence gives it an even more period flavor. The main feature is the white cement materials used on the surrounds,

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

DESCRIPTION--Page 4

stringcourse, and quoins besides how it contrasts sharply with the red brick. All the main opening and rear corners have quoins around them. The front corners have a solid line of this material. The string appears at the bottom of the second floor windows. The window's shapes are flat, rounded, and ellipitcal. The facade's windows of the first floor are large, sauare windows with rectangular leaded glass windows above them. The second floor windows on the front are all rounded with similar surrounds. At the center is a single window and to each side of this window is a group of three roundheaded windows with mullions. The side of the building features one slender rectangular window with sidelights and flat opening. The other bottom floor openings are the same shape without the side lights.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☒ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1880-1920

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal☐ Education☐ Political☒ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☒ Other (Specify)☐ Historic☐ Industry

losophy

Gold mining☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☒ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art

Architecture

☐ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☐ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The principle theme of the historic of Lead, South Dakota, is gold mining. From its settlement in 1876 until the present time, the city has depended on this vital economic activity. Furthermore, a single firm, the Homestake Mining Company, has dominated nearly all facets of life in Lead. It owns most of the mineral deposits, employs the majority of Lead's residents, and provides the city's economic base. The influence of Lead and the significance of that community to South Dakota and the nation.

The early history was as simple as the lust for gold, as complex as the legal opening of the Black Hills to the whiteman. Gold was first removed in 1811 but only in the 1860s did people begin to formulate plans to prospect the region. Although the Black Hills of Pahasapa belonged to the Indians by the Fort Laramie treaty of 1868, white men began entering the area soon after. In 1874, the Federal government sent an expedition led by Colonel George Armstrong Custer to confirm if gold existed. His report was positive and another expedition in 1875 verified the Custer report. These reports precipitated the Black Hills gold rush.

The deluge of people in 1876 made it impossible to keep miners out; so in 1877, the land was acquired from the Sioux. Three prospectors discovered a rich mineral deposit three miles southwest of Deadwood and called it the Homestake. Overnight, the city of Lead, which means mineral deposit, sprang up with miners searching for other rich claims. But few found their gold strike and the three discoverers of the Homestake sold their claims to different type--the corporation.

A San Francisco syndicate consisting of three men--Senator George Hearst, James B. Haggin, and Lloyd Trevis--bought the best claims and established the Homestake mining company in 1877. (Cooperate) mining lasts longer than individual prospectors because it extracts the harder to mine gold ore.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

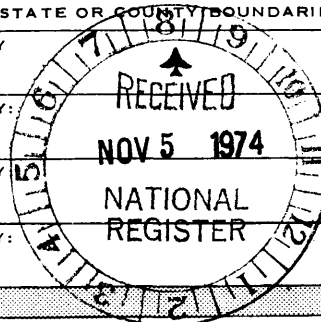
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 44° 21' 31"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 103° 46' 35"		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	44° 21' 32"	103° 44' 57"				
SE	44° 20' 39"	103° 44' 57"				
SW	44° 20' 40"	103° 46' 35"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

580

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Scott Gerloff, Surveyor	
ORGANIZATION Historical Preservation	DATE July, 1974
STREET AND NUMBER: USD Alumni House	
CITY OR TOWN: Vermillion	STATE South Dakota
	CODE 046

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name [Signature]

Title SHPO

Date 10-30-74

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

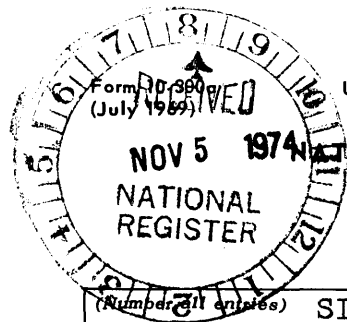
Date 12/31/74

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date 12/31/74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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SIGNIFICANCE--Page 2

Part of its need was a large and permanent work force which Lead furnished. Immigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, the Balkans, and Scandinavia constituted the main work force and permanent residents of Lead. This cosmopolitan work force with its diverse cultural customs established a unique city in South Dakota.

By 1900 Lead was the second largest city in the state but its growth and prosperity depended upon the success of the Homestake. During the early 1900s both mining operation and population stabilized but World War I produced decline. The 1920s and 1930 were periods of regrowth and prosperity. The depression proved a stimulus for revitalization because world gold prices were high. Lead alone prospered during South Dakota's dust bowl years. Affluence ended with World War II when the mine closed and many people left for the military. The mine reopened after the war but the city failed to re-furnish itself eventhough the Homestake is the largest producer of gold in the Western Hemisphere.

Obviously, the mining industry's impact upon the city is immense. It enabled or created unique architecture in Lead. Because the district is located in the mountains and it is dominated by one industry, the homes reflect an important continuity in styles. These houses were built for miners whose needs were few, hence the structures are simple and practical. The most predominant design is the hip cottage found throughout the town singularly or in clusters. An interesting aspect of these structures is their adaptation to the three stories when looked at from the side or rear. Also foundations from the front to rear and side to side vary in the amount of exposure above the surface. These are but a few of the eccentricities found in the structures in Lead. Homestake buildings at the southeastern edge of town constitute a major architectural facet of Lead. The grey metallic building and hoist whose industrial internal shafts extend over a mile deep, dominate the skyline. These structures are unique in South Dakota.

Because of the mountainous terrain, planning is extremely difficult compared to other cities. No flat spaces and steep and narrow roads make the street maintenance very difficult. The conveyance of public utilities is made extremely difficult by conditions that vary from too many buildings jammed into small areas or single buildings situated in the middle of a block with no adjoining structure. Faced with these problems and the means by which they are solved, the town planning of Lead is significant factor in the historic district. Moderni-

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY Lawrence	
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SIGNIFIANCE--Page 3

zation has changed the city since its beginning in 1870 despite urban planning and new mining techniques. "It is still a mining camp, a camp with twentieth century trimmings, unusual in its longevity, it spectacular scenery and its mountainside homes, but nevertheless, a mining camp."¹

¹Donald Howe, "Lead," LAWRENCE COUNTY: DDAKOTA TERRITORY CENTENNIAL, ed. Mildred Fielder, 1960 Seaton Publishing Co. Lead S.D. p. 35.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Dakota	
COUNTY	
Lawrence	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 31 1974

(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES Cont.

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Cash, Joseph H. WORKING THE HOMESTAKE. Ames, Iowa: Iowa
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Dakota	
COUNTY Lawrence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
DEC 31 1974	

(Number all entries)

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION of Lead Historic District

From the point intersection of a line defining the southern most boundary of Section 28, Township 5 north; Range 3 east (Black Hills Meridian) and Section 33 of some Township and Range and extending south along the eastern most boundary of to 1/8 of said Section 33 to its point of intersection with a line running north of the center of Miners Ave. The boundary continues west along this line to its point of intersection with a line at the center of Terraville Ave. and then north along the avenue 200 feet. Then due west to the center of Fairview Drive and south along this street to Addie Street. The boundary continues east down the center of Addie Street to upper Addie and follows this street to Gold Street. It turns east to Sawyer.

At Sawyer, the boundary turns south and runs south to the city boundary. Hi line runs west at this point and follows the city limits to the extreme southeast corner. Here the line continues east along the northern border of Section 4, Township 4 north, Range 3 east (Black Hills Meridian) to a point where it joins Whitewood Creek. The boundary follows the creek down stream 1/2 mile where it again joins the present city boundary. The line then follows the Lead city limits, on an irregular route to the north and east. At a point where the city boundary crosses a line of Longitude at 103 degree, 45 minutes immediatley north of US Highway Alternate 14. The line turns due north along said line of Longitude to a point where it again joins Section 28, Township 5 north, Range 3 east form the Black Hills Merridean.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lead Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Lawrence

DATE RECEIVED: 2/05/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/20/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 74001892

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3.11.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

red in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3.11.08

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

74001892

Lead Historic District

Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota

County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Section number _____ Page # _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

01-28-2008
Date

South Dakota SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Lead Historic District
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page # _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
420	164	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
423	164	Total

Lead Historic District
Name of Property

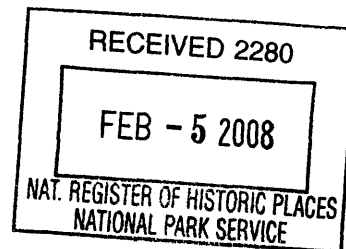
Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Section number 7 Page # 1

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Folk Victorian, Vernacular ; Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial
Revival, Mission Revival, Tudor Revival; Late 19th and 20th Century American
Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman, American Foursquare, Prairie School
Modern Movements: Minimal Traditional, Ranch

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, Stone
roof Asphalt, Wood
walls Clapboard, Shingle, Stone, Concrete, Stucco, Synthetics
other Glass, Metal

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Black Hills and Fort Pierre Roundhouse is located in Lead, Lawrence County, South Dakota. The roundhouse is located within the boundary of the Lead Historic District. In the original nomination, an error was made and the roundhouse was not included.

The roundhouse has a near rectangular footprint; the south elevation curves out a little and the north elevation curves in a little to give the building a mild crescent shape. The roundhouse has a stone foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt gabled roof with brackets under the eaves. There are small additions on the north and south elevations. The windows are twelve-over-twelve double hung windows with stone sills and lintels; the windows in the gable are paired. Some basement level windows have been infilled. Because the historic use was as a roundhouse, most of the door openings are oversized. Some of these openings have been fitted with standard size doors.

The Black Hills and Fort Pierre Roundhouse was built in 1901. It was built for use on the Black Hills and Fort Pierre Railroad which ran between Lead and Piedmont, a distance of approximately 37 miles. The Black Hills and Fort Pierre Railroad first began operation in 1881 and served the

Lead Historic District
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 2

Homestake Mine. The Director of the Railroad was George Hearst, the owner of the Homestake Mine.

The Roundhouse is significant for its architecture, railroading history in South Dakota, and for its association with the Homestake Mine. It's architecture is utilitarian, but also has some defining architectural features such as multiple twelve-over-twelve double hung windows, stone sills and lintels, and decorative brackets in the eaves. It is also significant as one of the most important railroad related buildings remaining in Lead and one of the last properties remaining associated with the Black Hills and Fort Pierre Railroad. Finally, it is also significant for its association with the Homestake Mine. The Black Hills and Fort Pierre Railroad was essentially part of the corporation that owned the Homestake and was used primarily to haul supplies to the mine. It hauled thousands of cords of lumber to the Homestake over the years of its operation.

The Black Hills and Fort Pierre Roundhouse contributes to the overall significance of the Lead Historic District.